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Newspapers as indicated.

REVIEWS 1950 ACHIEVEMENTS OF MOSCOW BULB PLANT

INNOVATIONS ON BRIGADE-LEVEL RAISE OUTPUT -- Moskovskaya Pravda, 3 Jan 51

In March 1950, the Moscow Electric Bulb Plant had completed its Five-Year Plan in volume of production. The innovators are initiating unusual projects, and the party organization is attempting to extend progressive methods.

Valentina Khrisanova, foreman of the radio tube shop, suggested switching to an hourly work schedule. At first glance this appears to be a simple suggestion. The work of a shift is divided into 8 working hours, and the number of tubes to be produced per hour by a brigade is established. However, this suggestion played an important part in increasing labor productivity, cutting down losses from rejects, and lowering production costs. Totals on work done are available hourly, and it can be determined at any time whether or not work is proceeding smoothly.

This suggestion was supported by the party organization. Meetings were held at different levels to discuss the nature of the hourly schedule, and visits to Khrisanova's brigade were organized. Now more than 80 brigades are working by this method.

A further development of Khrisanova's suggestion came at the time of the pre-May socialist competitions, when three assemblers in the special-illumination electric bulb shop initiated the individual hourly work schedule. At present all the workers in this shop engaged in assembling, focusing, and dressing, as well as wrappers in the packaging shop, are using this method.

The improvement in organization can be readily seen from qualitative and quantitative indexes. An assembler who had earlier assembled 140 stems for movie projector lamps per hour is now assembling 190-200. A dresser raised the number of bulbs cleaned per shift from 2,200 to 3,200.

The party organization has devoted special attention to the work of a brigadier in the standard-illumination electric bulb shop. She suggested that on the basis of a careful analysis of the work of each person, the causes of rejects in each operation could be determined separately, and measures taken on the spot to eliminate them. As a result of this method of control analysis, rejects in this brigade were reduced three times.

- 1 -

SECRET

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The party organization took measures to provide for control analysis in all the plant brigades. Now 92 brigades are using control analysis methods. One hundred forty brigades and six workshops are participating in socialist competition for output of excellent-quality production. Last year 54 brigades and two workshops earned the honorary title of "excellent-quality brigade."

Recently, another important movement has started at the plant. A brigade of automatic-machine repairmen decided to complete its 8-hour plan every day in 7 hours, and to devote the extra hour to above-plan production. The party organization thus discovered new reserves for increasing labor productivity and production output. Active measures have been taken to extend this type of initiative. Many brigades in the standard-illumination and special illumination electric bulb shops have already supported the plans of the innovators. Some brigades are putting out the equivalent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 hours' above-plan production daily.

The party organization frequently consults innovators, technologists, standardizers, engineers, and Stakhanovites, and picks up valuable ideas. The party committee is greatly assisted in its task by the plant newspaper Elektrik, which has a wide circulation. It publishes special technical pages, mentions those who are doing good work, brings failures to light, and criticizes those who make idle promises.

In 1950, the plant's production program was 25 percent higher than in 1949, but it was handled successfully. The 1951 plan is still higher. The Communists must search for new ways to increase labor productivity, raise the quality of output, and reduce production costs. -- V. Marsov, secretary, party committee, Moscow Electric Bulb Plant

VARIETY LOW, REJECTS HIGH AT TASHKENT BULB PLANT -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka,
11 Jan 50

The Tashkent Bulb Plant failed to complete its year plan in variety of output. The country failed to receive many important types of bulbs. The principal cause was last-minute speed-ups.

The planned drive against rejects and breakage failed miserably. Rejects were due for a 25-percent cut during 1950. The actual result was a 5-percent cut.

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- 2 -

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